

Silver and Lead.
Silver, 62 1/2c. per ounce.
Copper, 15 1/2c. per pound.
Lead, A. & B. Co.'s price, \$4.00. New
York exchange, \$4.37 1/2; New York brok-
ers, \$4.00.

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Weather Today.
Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:
Probably Showers; Cooler.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 5, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1900 NUMBER 101

REPUBLICANS STRUGGLE IN COUNTY CONVENTION

Ex-Senator Brown Claims to Have a Majority of
the Legislative Candidates.

Long Drawn Out Contests Over Nominations That Lasted
Until Late in the Morning.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATORS—GEORGE N. LAWRENCE, S. H. LOVE, HOYT SHERMAN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES—A. L. HAMLIN, J. J. STEWART, O. H. HEWLETT, JOHN T. AXTON, NEPHI L. MORRIS, FRED T. MCGURRIN, WILLIAM MCMILLAN, BENNER K. SMITH, W. G. VAN HORN, W. N. WILLIAMS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—JAMES H. ANDERSON, HENRY HARKER, H. N. STANDISH.

FOR RECORDER—L. M. EARL.

FOR SHERIFF—JOSEPH Y. SMITH.

FOR TREASURER—W. O. CARBIS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK—JOHN JAMES.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY—PARLEY P. CHRISTENSEN.

Hurly, burly, sweat and worry, plots and counter plots, combinations and counter-combinations, disorder in all of its wildest phases, characterized the proceedings of the Republican county convention yesterday, last night and this morning. Permanent Chairman Nye did his level best to preserve the peace, but he might as well have tried to turn the waves back from the white shore sands of the great Salt Lake.

The Theater decorations were left over from the Fairbanks rally of the night before, with the exception of a



George Nye, the Permanent Chairman, Refers to Democrats as "those little Americans."

big poster containing a great picture of President McKinley. Underneath the picture, in large black letters, were the words: "Property of the Western Bill Posting Company." Some inquisitive people wanted to know whether the president or the placard was owned by the company, but their curiosity was not satisfied.

The battery band made music for the occasion. Only a few of the returned volunteers were in the organization, but they did their best and were liberally applauded, although the volunteers who tried for nominations were turned down right along.

The Legislative Ticket.

Naturally, the chief interest centered in the legislative slate, and all factions were claiming some share in the thirteen nominations that were accomplished for these positions. The Brown men had the best reason for feeling joyful. Of the thirteen they have six or seven sure, and the balance are so tied up with the Lannanites that they can't vote for the ex-senator if they should happen to be elected.

Especially satisfactory to Senator Brown was the nomination of Fred McGurkin for the lower house. Mr. McGurkin was a pronounced Brown man. He allied himself with Senator



Mrs. J. Ellen Takes in the Scrap From a Box.

Brown so long ago and so openly that every delegate who voted for him knew that Mr. McGurkin, if elected, would earnestly support the Brown cause. The tricks that were tried to keep him out of the nomination were numerous.

It happened that the secretaries added up the vote wrongly and when the result of the first ballot was read it did not show the young lawyer among the list of winners. Instead, he was awarded only 231 votes, when 239 were necessary to a choice. Some of his friends were keeping tabs, however, and the convention was immediately adjourned for the second ballot. The secretaries were announced and the Brownites had no chance to register an immediate protest.

Pulled McGurkin Through.

They got in their work good and

strong, though, as soon as the convention reassembled. It was discovered that ten votes in the Fifth district



More Secrets.

which should have been recorded for McGurkin were placed in the McMillan column. Seeing that the change would nominate McGurkin, the Lannan-Sherman faction used every endeavor to have the Fifth district delegates say they had intended to vote for McMillan. All kinds of threats were indulged in, but without avail, and Chairman Nye declared McGurkin one of the nominees.

This incident is related in detail because it gives some idea of the bitterness of the fight. The turning down of Jack Daveler, foreman of the Tribune composing room, was another instance. As a matter of fact, Senator Brown would have preferred to see John C. Mackey of Genar named for the senate. Lawrence and Love had already been named, the latter safely reckoned a Brown man.

A three-cornered fight between Mackey, Daveler and Hoyt Sherman resulted in the latter being elected.



The Nominations Must Have Made a Hit With George A. Potato Smith.

sulted when the roll was called for the third nomination. Before the third ballot was taken, Senator Brown saw he couldn't win with Mackey, so he withdrew the Granger man and threw his strength to Sherman. The latter won out by a narrow margin.

Tom Kearns' Boom.

Another decided feature of the convention was the collapse of any boom the Hon. Thomas Kearns may have cherished in connection with the senatorship. There was only one name before the convention that could reasonably be set down as belonging to a Kearns man. That was James Ivers, who represented Summit county in the lower house of the last legislature.

Mr. Ivers didn't come within walking distance of a nomination and his name was withdrawn early in the fight. W. G. Van Horn, who scratched through for the lower house on the last ballot, was said to be pledged to Kearns, but he declared before the vote was taken that he absolutely was not in the

(Continued on page 2.)

RUSSIANS WILL STAY GALVESTON TO RISE AGAIN

Troops Are Preparing to Re-
main in Pekin.

ENVOYS ARE TO LEAVE
WITHDRAWAL AWAITS ARRIV-
AL OF GOVERNMENT.

London, Sept. 14, 4 a. m.—The Times has a dispatch from Pekin dated Sept. 4, which says in part:

"Russia has decided to withdraw her legation from Pekin, leaving a purely military command. An official announcement of this is expected today. The other powers will also presumably withdraw their legations, leaving Pekin under the military control of the allies during the winter at least."

At a meeting of the generals, the Russian commander announced that Russia would maintain 15,000 troops during the winter.

"The German commander said that Germany was keeping the same number, and the Japanese commander announced that Japan would have 22,500. The British general was not in a position to make an announcement."

Thinks Partition Sure.

"There is every indication, however, that Lord Salisbury has decided that our present subordinate position in Pekin must become still humbler. In the best informed quarters the opinion is expressed that Russia and Germany are acting in accord, Russia seeking the definite alienation of all territory north of the Great Wall, and Germany the annexation of Shan Tung, Kiang Su and the Yang Tse provinces. Russia also seeks to restore the power of the emperor dowager and the emperor, in order to be enabled to withdraw her influence through them over the remaining provinces. The dismemberment of China seems almost inevitable."

The emperor dowager has retained Prince Ching's son as a hostage for his father."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says he is in a position to assert positively that the Russian troops in Manchuria are preparing for a winter campaign.

Russia Awaits New Government.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The Russian government adheres firmly to its proposal to evacuate Pekin and continues to cherish the hope that Germany will end by agreeing to it, and thus induce Great Britain to follow. It is explained, however, that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Pekin unless the Chinese government immediately effects a change of government. Russia cannot, therefore, move before the termination of the negotiations now begun for the evacuation of a government immediately after the evacuation.

LI WILL PROTECT ALL.

Declares He Will Not Let American Interests Suffer.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Minister Wu has received a cablegram from Li Hung Chang answering the hope expressed in the American note of a few days ago that his powers are sufficient to protect American lives and interests in China. Li says he has that protection given. He will leave Shanghai for Pekin tomorrow.

ENVOY'S SLAYER ARRESTED.

Germans Have Confessed Murderer of Von Ketteler.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

Pekin, Sept. 9.—The Japanese have arrested the assassin of Baron Von Ketteler, the late German minister to China. The assassin, who has been handed over to the Japanese by the Chinese, has confessed his guilt.

He was arrested for trying to sell to a Japanese officer a watch with initials, which he admitted taking from the body of Baron Von Ketteler.

He afterwards admitted the crime, saying that the Japanese government ordered the commission of the act.

WAIT FOR EMPEROR.

Peace Negotiations Hang Fire—Li is Also Wanted.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Pekin, Sept. 9.—Prince Ching, during the course of interviews with the ministers yesterday, informed them that while he has power to negotiate he cannot act without Li Hung Chang. An urgent request has been telegraphed to Li Hung Chang asking that official to come to Pekin.

Marquis Tsiang states that nothing can be done until the arrival of the emperor.

AMERICANS FIGHT CHINESE.

Cavalry Defeats 300 Imperialists Near Pekin.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

Pekin, Sept. 5, via Tokyo, Sept. 5.—A troop of American cavalry, sent to act as a convoy for cattle, surprised 300 imperialists quartered at the Temple Shaho. They killed thirty and captured 120 rifles. The enemy fled northward.

MASSACRE IN COREA.

Japanese, Chinese and Korean Converts Killed.

Yokohama, Sept. 12.—A Japanese official at Chong, Corea, reports that two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts have been murdered on the frontier by the Chinese.

The reports of Chinese raids on Tonquins on Korean borders is suggestive of preparing Europe and the United States for French and Japanese operations in the regions wherein they are respectively interested, similar to the operations of Russia in Manchuria.

Empress is at Ta Tung.

Shanghai, Tuesday, Sept. 11.—From a reliable source it is ascertained that the empress dowager, Empress Kowang Hsu and Prince Tuan are at Ta Tung, in the province of Shang Shu, where they will remain for a short time, after which, if not disturbed, they will proceed southward to Tai Yuan, in the same province.

Wilson Reaches Pekin.

Pekin, Sept. 9.—Brigadier General James H. Wilson, U. S. V., has arrived here under instructions to report to Major General Chaffee, commanding the American forces here.

BRYAN HONORS LAWTON DELIVERS ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF MONUMENT AT FT. WAYNE.

HE TALKS AS A CITIZEN
SHOWS TACT AFTER PARTISAN
ATTACK BY GOV. MOUNT.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 13.—The people of this city today dedicated to the memory of General Henry W. Lawton a monument crowned by a cannon captured by him, and christened the principal city park in honor of Lawton. The exercises were under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion. William J. Bryan was the principal orator of the occasion.

Governor Mount spoke just before Mr. Bryan. The governor took up the question of the Philippine war, denouncing Aguinaldo by name and characterizing him as a traitor. He then spoke of the insurrection and all who may sympathize with him. He spoke of the fact that the gun had been taken from men who had turned it upon our flag and our soldiers. The governor added:

"If this country was not captured in a just and humane war and from those resisting the lawfully constituted authority over these islands, fighting the soldiers of the government that had liberated them from Spanish thralldom, then where is the honor of the capture and the glory of this gift? Honor the soldiers of the government who have interpreted wrongfully the words, the will and the act of our dead hero, this shaft becomes a hollow mockery and a stigma to the memory of the brave men who died for the honor of our country and the shame of our country."

Further, Governor Mount said:

"I trust I may never see the day when I shall so far forget my devotion and my loyalty to my country as to attack our soldiers as the agents of oppression, turning the banner of liberty into an ensign of imperialism, nor do I apprehend such a condemnation."

Bryan Shows His Tact.

Mr. Bryan made no direct reference in his address to the utterances of Governor Mount about the Philippine war.

He was invited to participate in this reunion. Mr. Bryan began, "not as a candidate for office, but as a citizen of this republic, and I am here to express my respect for the opinions of our fellow men, have decided to make a general statement for the information of the public."

"No one can have a greater appreciation of the far-reaching effect of a strike of the anthracite coal miners. The coal miners and their families, the coal companies and the coal carrying railways are but a small portion of the vast multitude whose interests are so directly and so indirectly connected with the coal trade that a conflict of such magnitude will affect their welfare."

"The domestic fuel supply of the west, the great manufacturing industries of the east, the wholesale and retail business establishments, the great ocean, lake, canal and railroad transportation interests, laboring men and capitalists will all be affected by such a strike. That the world may know that we have done all that honorable men can do to avoid the conflict we herewith submit a few facts for careful consideration."

Wages Only \$250 a Year.

"The average wages of the anthracite miner for many years has been less than \$250 annually. During that period of time the cost of many of the necessities of life has been increased over 20 per cent. An increase in the cost of living without a corresponding increase of wages is equivalent to a reduction in wages."

"The laws of the state of Pennsylvania make 2,400 pounds a ton of anthracite coal; yet anthracite coal miners are compelled to mine from 2,700 to 4,000 pounds for a ton, and in addition to that are docked exorbitant amounts, often reaching 12 per cent of their daily earnings, for any impurities which may be sent out with their coal."

"When they are paid by the car, instead of being required to take a well rounded heap on the car at the breakers, as was originally agreed to, they have gradually been compelled to increase the amount of coal in each car by building the same perpendicular from six to eighteen inches above the car."

Pay High Rates for Powder.

"They are compelled to purchase the powder used in mining from the employers, paying \$2.75 per keg for a grade of powder that can be purchased elsewhere for \$1.50 per keg, and which is sold for about \$1.10 per keg. They are required by many of the companies to deal in 'pluck me' stores or leave their homes and go to the mines, where the company \$1 per month for a doctor, whether they need him or not, and have no voice in saying who the doctor shall be."

"The smallness of their earnings, together with the great cost of living, has compelled them to take their children from school before they have reached the age prescribed by law and place them at work in the breakers in order to keep the family from starvation."

Grievances Are Ignored.

"When any miner, feeling the burden of these conditions has gone to the management and asked to have them removed, he has been told that if he does not like it he can quit. When they have organized at any colliery and have sent committees to the management, asking to have their grievances remedied, the committee have either been discharged, or they have been told that the evils could not be remedied because of the competition from other companies. When the representatives of the miners of the whole region have met and asked the coal companies to meet them in joint convention to arrange wages and conditions upon an equitable basis, so that each will know what his competitor was paying, and no advantage could be taken of any one, their request for a conference has been completely ignored."

"When the business men, clergymen and other outside influences have appeared to the coal companies to correct some of the evils complained of, their requests have been denied, and when, as a last resort, the officers of the organization have wired the presidents of the great railroad companies who control the anthracite coal fields, offering them the job of arbiters in the arbitration, the proposition has been treated with silent contempt."

Strike Only Alternative.

"Having exhausted all other means of adjustment, we had reached the point where we must either advise the miners of the anthracite region to continue working under these unjust and tyrannical conditions, or counsel strike."

"We have chosen the latter, and having done so, we invite a thorough, impartial and public investigation of the conditions existing in the anthracite coal fields. We believe that the great American heart throbs in sympathy for

ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE SAYS BRYAN, FOE OF MONOPOLY, SHOULD BE ELECTED

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The American anti-trust league with headquarters in Chicago today issued a public address of trust, endorsing William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson and pledging them the active support of the league.

The statement describes the present administration as the friend of trusts, and Mr. Bryan as the "uncompromising foe of private monopoly."

BOERS FIGHT A FIERCE BATTLE DESPITE KRUGER'S WITHDRAWAL

London, Sept. 13.—Lord Roberts reports from Machedadopp under date of Wednesday, Sept. 12, that General French was heavily engaged that day with the Boers in the hills west of Barberton and that General Hutton had gone to General French's support.

Lourenzo Marques, Sept. 13.—Mr. Kruger telegraphed his wife to join him before sailing, but she has replied that her health will not permit it.

It is reported that Commandant General Buller has resigned the chief command of the Transvaal forces to Commandant Viljoen.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The German papers, discussing the arrival of Lourenzo Marques, interpret it as tantamount to the end of the war. The National Zeitung says:

"This remains true even if Kruger is only temporarily absent to make effort for the intervention of Europe."

STRIKING MINERS ISSUED STATEMENT TO PUBLIC

Recite Their Many Grievances and the History of
Their Continued Efforts to Secure Redress.

Poor Wages, "Pluck Me" Stores and Harsh Rules for
Weight the Principal Complaint.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—In order to place before the public the conditions existing in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, President John Mitchell and Secretary Treasurer W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America issued today to the public a statement giving the causes that have led up to the strike.

After the statement had been given for publication, President Mitchell said: "At this time I do not believe anything will take place between now and Monday that will prevent the strike. All the information coming to my office today predicates that the struggle is practically on."

"I have been receiving messages all day from the anthracite region which indicate clearly that the indorsement of the strike and the issuance of the order has met with the approval of the miners. There are a few details to be arranged, but the men are prepared for the fight. I have not received any information direct or indirect to show that the operators have receded from their position."

Statement to the Public.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—The members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, realizing that the material welfare of a large number of the American people will be injuriously affected by a suspension of work in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, knowing the irresistible power of a concentrated public opinion and having a profound respect for the opinions of their fellow men, have decided to make a general statement for the information of the public.

"No one can have a greater appreciation of the far-reaching effect of a strike of the anthracite coal miners. The coal miners and their families, the coal companies and the coal carrying railways are but a small portion of the vast multitude whose interests are so directly and so indirectly connected with the coal trade that a conflict of such magnitude will affect their welfare."

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ALL UNION MEN WILL QUIT.

Action of Non-Union Miners is Problematic.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 13.—Some of the collieries here were short handed today as some members of the union had remained at home, believing that the strike order was to take effect at once. The members of the United Mine Workers' organization will strike to a man, but many miners have not joined the union and their action is problematical. Undoubtedly many of them will strike.

L. P. Pardee, president of the Hazleton National board and executor of the A. S. VanWinkle estate, operating the Coleraine, Minesville and Evans collieries, employing about 20,000 men, but given notice that if there is a strike the Coleraine and Minesville properties will be abandoned.

Benjamin James at strike headquarters today said:

"The indications are that there will be a complete tie up in the entire anthracite field."

MAY SPREAD WESTWARD.

Strike is Feared on Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13.—Coal mine owners on this coast are apprehensive of troubles with their miners in view of the present conditions in the eastern coal districts.

The coal miners, according to a prominent owner, are not dissatisfied with the amount of their wages, but are threatened from ten to eight hours, a move which the owners assert is not feasible and which, if persisted in, will result in the price of coal of this coast being materially increased and the output considerably decreased.